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FAMILY LIFE

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REMARRIAGE

Many remarriages apparently do succeed, says sociologist Jessie Bernard in a new book on *Remarriage*. "Why do they succeed? How do those that succeed differ from those that do not? Can a careful study of remarriage help us to avoid some of the problems that have been associated with it in the past?" These are some of the questions that she sets before herself in this interesting and important survey of 2,009 cases which she has collected, together with a review of other studies.

Constituting about one-fifth of all marriages and involving one-eighth of all married persons, remarriage deserves more study than it has yet received. It is more common among men than among women, more common among Negroes than among whites, more common among the divorced than among the widowed, more common in the lower socio-economic levels than in the higher. "Studies of mass divorce data seem unequivocally to demonstrate that the divorce rate among remarried persons is higher than among the first-married. And it appears, further, that the divorce rate increases substantially with each successive marriage." The divorce rate for childless couples is almost double that for families with children.

Like other students of the subject, Dr. Bernard (Pennsylvania State University) recognizes that those divorced who do remarry are likely to be superior, personally and socially, to those who do not. The latter "hard core" of divorcees contains those who are most prone to insanity, suicide, and higher mortality rates than those of other groups. "The cynical, the mentally or physically deteriorated, and the withdrawn are not likely to appear in the remarried population, nor are the timid, the aggressive, the defeated. Socially isolated persons, without friends or relatives to help them find new mates; non-participating individuals, those who have few institutional ties in the community; persons intimidated by the opposition of family or community—these are the kinds of people, class for class, who are unlikely to remarry."

Remarried persons encounter the same problems that the once-married have to deal with, Dr. Bernard insists, but in a different context. Adopting the Landis enumeration of areas of adjustment, she considers some of the problems of the remarried:

1. Sex. Previous experience may be an advantage, but frequently it is not; "Even for relatively normal people, the

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effect of experience is not necessarily favorable. For despite the fact that all men (and all women) share the same basic biological equipment . . . the actual sexual relationship of any two human beings is an extremely idiosyncratic phenomenon.' The effects of ageing likewise have to be taken into account.

2. Finances. Most remarried persons are older and have therefore had time to accumulate a little property. Costs of alimony and of supporting children of the first marriage are the great handicap here. The husband's support of his own children, of whom he does not have custody, is a scandalous chapter in the whole story of divorce. Dr. Bernard might well have given more attention to the frequent and disgraceful failures in such support.

3. Social life. If they remain in the community in which the former spouses live, this may be difficult. In order to avoid taking sides, former friends may simply steer clear. On the other hand, "some people are so unimportant or have so little status that the community pays little heed to their behavior."

4. In-laws. The fact that the remarried persons are older and have had some years in which to break their family ties, gives them an advantage; but they have the counterbalancing disadvantage of new sets of in-laws with whom they must get along. Property interests often embitter the in-laws of widowed persons, and "the in-law problems of remarried divorced persons are likely to be tinged with even more emotion." But in the marriages which Dr. Bernard herself studied at first hand, the parents approved of the second marriages of divorced persons oftener than they had approved the first marriages.

The very complicated problems created by children of the previous marriages occupy two chapters in this book, in which the discussion is more technical than in most other parts. In two final chapters the author attempts to evaluate the success of remarriage, first as concerns the couple themselves, second the children. These can not be summarized briefly. The relative success of remarriages is the more remarkable, in view of the obvious factors mitigating against them. Among those who succeeded, there was a preponderance of conservative persons, of college graduates, and of persons whose parents and children alike were favorable to the second venture.

What of the children of the first marriage? It was estimated by the Midcentury White House Conference on Children and Youth that as of 1948 there were about 6,000,000 children in the United States living with remarried parents, half with remarried divorced parents. Dr. Bernard's principal data here are almost valueless, being based on measurements of 59 college students by the Bernreuter Personality Inventory, a scale that does not yield highly significant figures. She adds some more extensive opinions and eight thumbnail case histories. This chapter is by far the weakest in the book.

For better or for worse, divorce is a part of American life, and a part that is steadily increasing in importance. Bereavement is naturally a part of the life of any society. As the death rate has decreased in the United States the divorce rate has increased, so that the proportion

of broken homes has not changed greatly during the past generation, but the characteristics of the broken homes are changing continuously. Dr. Bernard's book, while not written in a very popular style, contains a great deal of thought-provoking comment and summaries of many of the principal research findings of the last quarter of a century.

(REMARRIAGE: a study of marriage, by Jessie Bernard. Pp. 372, price $3.75 from The Dryden Press, 31 W. 54th st., New York 19, N.Y., 1956.)

Research Notes

LOW FERTILITY of persons with schizophrenia has long been well-known and it has been supposed that this was the result of some glandular disturbance. Dr. M. Leopold Brodney, of Boston, has now announced that men with schizophrenia produce abnormal sperm, while men with other kinds of mental illness produce normal sperm. "There seems to be some toxic substance in the body," he says, "which causes deviation of sperm production."

MORE THAN one-fifth of all farm wives also have jobs away from the farm, reports the Institute of Life Insurance on the basis of Census figures. The time-honored picture of the farm wife shows her busy with household cares and with feeding the chickens, making butter, and canning fruit for use next winter. This trend toward outside jobs of course parallels the tendency of men on the farm to have part-time jobs elsewhere or, to look at it from the other side, the tendency of workers in industry to attempt some farming as a side-line. Census figures found one-fourth of all male farm operators working 100 days or more away from their farms, in the course of the year.

SAN FRANCISCO not only has the nation's highest rate of alcoholism, but also of suicides, according to Dr. Ellis D. Sox, director of the city's Department of Public Health. Suicide now occupies eighth place in causes of death there, while cirrhosis of the liver, of which alcoholism is main cause, holds fifth place. Reported number of suicides is far below the real number, he thinks, because many are reported as either normal or accidental deaths. Dr. Sox urges more community concern with public morale, but does not mention that suicides and alcoholics are commonest among single persons and divorced persons, and that a thoroughgoing community program of education for marriage and counseling after marriage might be appropriate.

SMALL OR MEDIUM SIZED communities have worse prostitution conditions than large cities do, according to a recent study completed by the Legal and Social Protection Committee of the American Social Hygiene Assn. Of 297 communities of all sizes studied 52 or 18% were found to be unsatisfactory. Committee thinks public opinion in large cities is more likely to insist on adequate law enforcement.

CHILD POPULATION in the U.S. has increased 13% while juvenile delinquency cases have increased 56%, since 1948. This is the latest report of the Children's Bureau. Boys outnumber girls 5:1 in the courts. More than one-half of all delinquency cases are disposed of unofficially, without filing petition for formal hearing.

IF A WOMAN with heart disease has a baby, she need not fear that her heart condition will become worse as a result, according to the American Heart Assn. Follow-up of 106 such mothers, about

five years after birth of baby, found no permanent change in degree of heart disease that could be attributed to the pregnancy.

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Inexpensive Pamphlets

THE CHRISTIAN UNDERSTANDING OF SEX, pp. 7, price 40c per doz. from Whittemore Associates, 16 Ashburton Place, Boston 8, Mass.

CONFLICTS IN THE HOME, by Leland Foster Wood, pp. 2, price 5c from Presbyterian Distribution Service, 234 McAllister st., San Francisco 2, Calif.

TOWARD UNDERSTANDING GIRLS in middle childhood (ages 6-7-8), by Clarence G. Moser. Pp. 6, price 25c from R. E. Somme, publisher, 30 Yale st., Maplewood, N.J.

COMING OF AGE: problems of teenagers, by Paul H. Landis. Pp. 28, price 25c from Public Affairs Pamphlets, 22 E. 38th st., New York 16, N.Y.

HEREDITARY SUSCEPTIBILITY IN RHEUMATIC FEVER, by May Wilson. Pp. 7, price 25c from American Eugenics Soc., 230 Park ave., New York 17, N.Y.

HOW TO WORK WITH PARENTS, by Marie Piers. Pp. 41, price $1 from Science Research Associates, 57 W. Grand ave., Chicago 10, Ill.—Handbook for teachers, counselors, and administrators in elementary and high schools.

MODERN MAN, by Ashley Montagu. Pp. 48, price 60c from Science Research Associates, 57 W. Grand ave., Chicago 10, Ill.—"The story of his past development and future possibilities."

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IS YOUR CONCERN, by Clement S. Mihanovich. Price 10c from The Queen's Work, 3115 S. Grand blvd., St. Louis 18, Mo.

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Counseling In Industry

"I know of no collective bargaining agreement covering marital discord, juvenile problems, housing, education, recreation, adequate medical and dental care, legal aid, family counseling, and a number of other matters of a so-called personal nature with which the individual worker and his family are concerned. Worried families produce worried workers, and worried workers do not produce. It seems to me that it is management's responsibility to its employees and to the company to provide help to employees on personal problems—not necessarily within the immediate realm of wages, hours, and working conditions."—Excerpt from an address by Leo Perlis, director of the National AFL-CIO Community Services Committee.

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Around the World

BULGARIA has adopted stringent legislation to improve "sexual morality." A new article (288) added to the penal code punishes a spouse who leaves the married partner and cohabits with somebody else, by imprisonment for up to six months, or a fine of up to $125; and the "other woman" or "other man" is subject to the same penalties. Repeated offenses may bring imprisonment up to three years. Even if a husband lives with his family, he is subject to this law if he is intimate with another woman to the extent, as stated in a Sofia newspaper, of "constant friendship, frequently eating together, going to the cinema or theatre or on excursions together."

MARRIAGE COUNSELING for the blind is being promoted in Great Britain and five books on sex adjustment are available in Braille. Blind couples are notified that a marriage counselor is willing to visit them in their homes, if both spouses desire this, although ordinarily such counselors do not see clients except at the office.

THE GOLDEN YEARS

Increasing attention to the problems of old age is producing a stream of books on the subject representing, on the whole, a steadily increasing standard of excellence. Two comprehensive ones undertake to discuss the subject from almost every point of view.

The Golden Years, by Thomas Collins, is subtitled "An invitation to retirement," but this by no means suggests an invitation to do nothing. Mr. Collins insists on the importance of keeping occupied. On the whole, he thinks there are good arguments for moving to a new locality after you leave the work with which you have probably been identified for many years. You thus avoid a great deal of the feeling of being put on the shelf, of being ignored by former associates. "Remember that retirement at age sixty-five is not a child's game," he warns. "It is an adult, serious business, and only those who face up to the realities of it and prepare accordingly can hope to sidestep the grimness."

What you want is *recognition.* Where is it found by the man or woman who has been dumped—with ceremony, of course —out on the sidewalk with a pension? It may be in your own backyard, it may be in Florida or California or Arkansas. Your main problem is to find out where it is to be found, for you. It is often associated with making money, so you'll be wise to give thought to making money after you retire. There is a good chapter to help you. Generally, you won't find it on a farm, he warns; and you won't have it if you think, as many a widow does, that $10,000 from a life insurance policy which you husband left you, is going to do you much good. His chapter pointing out how little you can do with $10,000 ought to be required reading. The widow can find her way alone, and he tells her her how; but if she prefers not to be a widow he also has a good chapter on how to keep your husband alive. Another chapter offers suggestions for the single woman.

Mr. Collins is a newspaperman who has for the last 10 years been with the Chicago Daily News. He writes a column, which is also syndicated, on *The Golden Years,* and this book demonstrates his competence. It is more practical, more original, and more readable, than most of the books that have appeared on this subject in the last decade.

Joseph C. Buckley, author of *The Retirement Handbook,* which is subtitled "A complete planning guide to your future," comes at the subject from a different point of view. An executive of one of the nation's greatest advertising firms, he evidently had a capable research staff at his command, and he has filled his volume with details. If you want a good climate, he has a chapter with details on climate. He presents long, and useful, lists of books and pamphlets on almost any topic that he touches. If you seek a favorable locality in which to settle, he gives you more than 100 pages of specific information about attractive cities and towns in the warmer parts of the United States. He offers a retirement planning schedule by which you can begin, around the age of 35, to shape your future program. There are nine steps to be taken, in his opinion:

1. Define your concept of retirement.
2. Make decisions on the basis of fact.
3. Be open-minded in collecting retirement ideas.
4. Do your own advance planning.
5. Consult your wife.
6. Make a long-range plan.

7. Don't set your financial goals too high.
8. Choose a location to live in.
9. Follow through on your plan.

He discusses hobbies, but also businesses. Many country people will think that his chapter on farming is not too realistic—it sounds a little more like Madison avenue than like the crossroads store. But it is hard to think of any practical topic on which Mr. Buckley is not prepared to provide information.

(THE GOLDEN YEARS, by Thomas Collins. Pp. 251 (no index), price $3.75 from the John Day Co., 62 W. 45th st., New York 36, N.Y., 1956.)

(THE RETIREMENT HANDBOOK, by Joseph C. Buckley. Pp. 329, price $3.95 from Harper & Bros., 49 E. 33d st., New York 16, N.Y., 1953.)

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British Divorce Report

Following four years of study, the Royal Commisison on Marriage and Divorce has presented a 400-page report on the conditions in England and Scotland. Most of the discussion concerns the law. There was a good deal of difference of opinion among the members, but in general they agreed that several new grounds should be allowed as justifying divorce.

Some of the most interesting parts of the report deal with marriage guidance and conciliation, calling for appointment of another commission to review "the existing arrangements of pre-marital education and training." The report strongly endorsed marriage counseling and urged its further extension. It advised against setting up any official conciliation service, however. It believed that such counseling could best be given as at present, by voluntary agencies, and that these should be supported from public funds, as is already done to some extent.

This would require a marriage guidance center in each large town. At present there are about 80 local marriage guidance councils which are constituant members of the National Marriage Guidance Council. This number will be increased to something like 100 or 120. There will also be some extension of the work of the Catholic Marriage Advisory Council, which now has centers in London and ten other large cities. The Family Welfare Association (a social case work agency) with a Family Discussion Bureau in London and seven area offices in the metropolitan area, also plans further expansion. All of these agencies now receive some financial support from the government.

The confidential character of marriage counseling services has always been considered important. The English law now prevents a counselor from testifying in court if either of the spouses objects. The report points out that lacking such objection the counselor might be put on the witness stand and given unpleasant treatment. It urged that the evidence of counselors be made completely inadmissable in any subsequent matrimonial proceedings between the spouses.

Extensive appendices summarize grounds of divorce in many other countries and present divorce statistics for Great Britain during the last century. At the beginning of that period scarcely more than 200 divorce petitions were filed each year. The number is now nearly 30,000. While this marks a great increase, yet it should be noted that the number of divorce cases in all England and Wales in one year is not as great as that in Los Angeles County alone in the same year.

Educational Notes

ONCE MORE a government agency has succeeded in ignoring the basic issue in juvenile delinquency. After 16 months study a Senate Judiciary subcommittee has called for a program of prevention covering four points: (1) increased Federal aid to states to provide more agencies and workers, (2) a "vigorous program" to build more schools with Federal aid, (3) an expanded program of public housing, and (4) Improvement of Social Security so working mothers can stay at home. Never a suggestion that attempts should be made to make marriage more successful!

FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION PROGRAM of the Agricultural Extension Service, University of Minnesota, trained about 3500 lay leaders last year. A decade ofthe University's many-sided educational activities in the field of the family is reviewed in a bulletin just issued.

EXTENT TO WHICH family recreation has been taken out of the home is surveyed by Ruth Connor, Theodore B. Johannis jr., and James Walters. Of 16 activities listed as those which parents and children most frequently enjoy sharing, only one (cooking) is primarily home-centered. Other studies indicate that 80% to 90% of "most enjoyable occasions" for boys and girls are outside the home. — *Marriage and Family Living,* Nov., 1955.

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Sex Education in Sweden

SWEDISH GOVERNMENT has broadcast an outline of sex instruction required in its public schools, because it says erroneous reports on the program, now 10 years old, have been published in the U.S. and elsewhere. "All stages of sex education shall stress the importance of love," says the official handbook. They must emphasize the happiness of the home as the focal point of sex life and reproduction . . . Continence in youth should be strictly stressed. It must be made clear to the pupils that it is better to start a home and family early, even in modest circumstances, than to start an irresponsible sex life without any ties." "You should not lay down the law of abstinence during adolescence without motivation. It should of course be frankly and clearly stated that abstinence should be observed but it should also be made clear what the results might be if abstinence is not observed. Only then can the necessity of continence appear in the right light." Sex instruction starts with the children's first year in school at the age of seven or eight and is carried through continuously to the age of 19.

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EDUCATION OF the young for marriage and family life has now become the subject of continual attention in the Soviet Union. Campaigning against excessive divorce, the new monthly *Family and School* (No. 3, pp. 18-19) insists that it is largely due to lack of preparation: "teachers give all their attention to preparing the student for his future role as a worker and a citizen, while consideration for his personal future is neglected. . . . We do a great deal to educate the community for work, for study, for social life. That is quite proper. But can we for that reason lose sight of the need to prepare the child for future family life?" Many recent motion pictures are said to deal with the problem of divorce and the importance of successful marriage.

IN FRANCE the vigorous campaign against alcoholism has at last adopted the methods of Alcoholics Anonymous and created a similar organization under the name of *Vie Libre* or *Free Life.*

NEW BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

THE PARENTS HANDBOOK, by Allan Fromme. Pp. 308, price $3.95 from Simon & Schuster, 630 Fifth ave., New York 20, N.Y., 1956.

Arranged in encyclopedia form, this new handbook offers parents a great deal of help in every-day problems. Specialists in large cities. who write most of these books, deal with a part of the population that is far from representative, and they often get an imperfect picture of the American family. Speaking, for instance, of the working mother, Dr. Fromme (clinical psychologist in New York City) explains that "If a woman does decide to hold a job when she has a child, it goes without saying that she must make provisions for someone else to look after the child in her absence. Although the woman's own mother or mother-in-law may be willing to do this for her, it is advisable that she hire a nursemaid instead." How many of the million mothers, with children under six, now in the labor force, are able to hire nursemaids? Again, one of the problems of greatest importance and concern to millions of families is that of getting the children to do a full share of the work in the home, with acceptance of responsibility and a feeling of partnership rather than an exclamation of "Aw, gee, do I have to work?" Dr. Fromme seems not to see the importance of this, but many readers would willingly have swapped his section on Psychoanalysis for help in getting the chores done. On the other hand, some of his sections such as those dealing with effects of divorce are admirable. Homosexuality is ignored—is it not time to give parents some specific help in preventing development of this common and serious deviation? On the whole, however, the strong points of the book decidedly outweigh the weak ones.

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THE HUMAN HEREDITY HANDBOOK, by Amram Scheinfeld. Pp. 276, price $3.95 from J. B. Lippincott Co., East Washington Square, Philadelphia, 1956.

In 1939 Mr. Scheinfeld published *You and Heredity*, an excellent popular discussion which he revised in 1950. This new book naturally deals with much the same material, brought up to date, although the author insists it is not a mere abridgment. For the average reader, there is no better treatment of a subject that is inherently difficult to explain simply. It is a highly controversial subject, too, but Mr. Scheinfeld is cautious in his conclusions. His drawings provide effective illustration and recall the fact that production of newspaper comic strips was one of his early jobs. Popular knowledge of heredity is deplorably inadequate and every biologist will see that this new book will have very wide circulation.

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SERMONS ON MARRIAGE AND FAMILY LIFE, ed. by John C. Wynn. Pp. 173 (no index), price $2.75 from Abingdon Press, 810 Broadway, Nashville 2, Tenn., 1956.

From nearly 400 sermons submitted to a special committee of the Joint Department of Family Life in the National Council of Churches, 16 are here presented to show how Protestant ministers are dealing with the problems and achievements of the Christian home. The book is addressed not merely to clergymen who want to treat the subject from their own pulpits, but to the general

reader. Dr. Wynn is director of the family education program of the Presbyterion (U.S.A.) Board of Christian Education, Philadelphia, Pa.

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CULTURAL VALUES OF AMERICAN ETHNIC GROUPS, by Sister Frances Jerome Woods. Pp. 402, price $4.50 from Harper & Bros., 49 E. 33d st., New York 16, N.Y.

How can social workers or any other professional group deal intelligently with an ethnic group in America, unless they know what this group stands for? the author asks, and she proceeds to discuss the culture of Negro, Oriental, Mexican, and Jewish sections of the population, as well as American and European. About one-third of the study is devoted to ethnic family types. She has written interestingly, packed her pages with information and personal histories, and made an important contribution that should appeal to all intelligent readers. The author is asosciate professor of sociology and social work at Our Lady of the Lake College, San Antonio, Texas.

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WHEN CHILDREN ASK, by Margueritte Harmon Bro. Rev. ed., pp. 242 (no index), price $3.50 from Harper & Bros., 49 E. 33d st., New York 16, N.Y., 1956.

The first edition of this book came out in 1940. Now, "16 years and 13 grandchildren wiser," Mrs. Bro has rewritten it to bring it up to date. One of the greatest changes she notes is the more intense and broad-minded interest in religion, and discussion of childrens' questions in this field takes up more than half of the book. The last two chapters consider teen-age questions about dating, sex morality, and marriage. Mrs. Bro, author of a number of books on a wide variety of subjects, does not offer any final answers but helps parents to see many sides of each question and thus meet the children's need for balanced discussions.

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NO TIME FOR FEAR, by Grantly Dick Read. Pp. 235, price $3.50 from Harper & Bros., 49 E. 33d st., New York 16, N.Y., 1955.

The famous obstetrician who has helped so many mothers to have a better experience in bearing their children, here offers an absorbing adventure story of his African safari. The searcher for a quantity of data on childbirth customs will be disappointed; but what little is included is of immense significance. The customs of the natives "do not allow the acts and interferences which account for over 60% of maternal mortality in the white man's countries," says Dr. Read. Speaking of puberty, he remarks that "The maidens are called together by the teachers, who are usually selected older women of the tribe, to be instructed in the significance of sex and the use of genital organs in adult life . . . The essential part (of female circumcision) is the removal of the external organ of excitability in girls (the clitoris.) Very little, if any, harm results, and the wound is usually healed in a few days . . . There are probably two main purposes served by female circumcision. Firstly, it is evidence that the woman has been taught and therefore should observe tribal laws and customs, and secondly, it is considered a necessary preparation for the sexual act." The consequence presumably would be to make orgasm dependent entirely on the centers of sexual feeling in the vagina, whose importance has been so frequently overlooked in the Western culture.. — *Mary Jane Hungerford, Ph.D.*

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YOUTH IN DANGER, by Robert S.

Hendrickson with Fred J. Cook. Pp. 300, price $3.95 from Harcourt, Brace & Co., 383 Madison ave., New York 17, N.Y., 1956.

"More than one million youngsters in America this year will find their way into trouble. By 1960, unless we do something about it, the figure will probably amount to 1,700,000." These are the opening sentences of this rather interesting and valuable book in which those who have read rather widely our magazines and newspapers will find nothing particularly new, but which deserves a wide reading public nevertheless. The authors make use of many scare phrases but also point out that "by the worst estimates, no more than 5% of our youth belong to that psychically disturbed class that produces the sensational crimes headlined in our press." Slum conditions, liquor, and crime and violence on television are given as the major causes for juvenile delinquency. The chapter, "Defects in schools and services," is misleading in a way. A very small portion of the chapter deals with schools; and those familiar with the educational system would question if much of a charge could correctly be laid against it. But it is popular to take a dig at schools, these days. — *Robert S. Hicks, Pd.D.*

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EVOLUTION, GENETICS, AND MAN, by Theodosius Dobzhansky. Pp. 398, price $5.50 from John Wiley & Sons, 440 Fourth ave., New York 16, N.Y., 1955.

Written primarily as a college textbook, this will be hard reading for the average layman; but anyone prepared to understand the subject will find in it a masterly exposition of what is known today about the topics which the title names. Dr. Dobzhansky is professor of zoology at Columbia University and an outstanding geneticist.

CHILDHOOD IN CONTEMPORARY CULTURES, ed. by Margaret Mead and Martha Wolfenstein. Pp. 473, price $7.50 from University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis ave., Chicago 38, Ill., 1956.

Fourteen contributors, representing anthropology, psychology, and psychoanalysis, give a picture of child life today in such widely scattered cultures as those of the Soviet Union, Bali, France, and Germany. The book is not concerned primarily with observation, however; it analyses "child-rearing literature," fantasies for and about children, the imaginative productions of children themselves, and the moral patterns of parents and their offspring. Although directed primarily to the special student, it contains a great deal of material of general interest, particularly for the reader who is prepared to accept doctrinaire speculation and interpretation.

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TRAINING THE BACKWARD CHILD, by Herta Loewy. Pp. 166 (no index), price $3.75 from Philosophical Library, 15 E. 40th st., New York 16, N.Y., 1956.

Imported from England, this book is written by a teacher who deals with backward children and who considers diet and exercise in detail, as well as ordinary pedagogical techniques. She insists on the importance of full cooperation from the child's parents. The book is sensible, practical, and simply written.

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Family Allowances

Most recent American college to apply the plan of family allowances to its faculty is Canisius College, Buffalo, N.Y. Beginning next September, for each child under 17, a faculty member will receive $150 above his standard salary. This is said to be an outcome of the Ford Foundation grant to private colleges.

FOR THOSE WHO DEAL WITH YOUNG PEOPLE

The American Institute of Family Relations offers pamphlets and booklets that will help you to answer the questions young people ask, frankly, convincingly, and in the light of modern science. Here are a few selections from the list:

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Through lectures, conferences, and discussion groups, the Institute carries on an active and continuous educational program. A circulating library provides the public with recent and important books. A correspondence course in the principles, techniques, and materials of counseling, makes the experience of the Institute available to those at a distance, who are called upon to lead, advise, or instruct others in dealing with their personal and family problems.

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